

*Cisticola juncidis*: (Central, South). The Zitting Cisticola has been seen west of Gorontalo in North Sulawesi (JM).

*Rhipidura teijsmanni*: (western North, Central, South, South-east). The record from Ambang (124° 25' E, 0° 45' N) in North Sulawesi (JM) confirms that the endemic Celebes Fantail occurs in all parts of Sulawesi.

*Anthus novaeseelandiae*: (South). Richard's Pipit is reportedly widespread in North Sulawesi (JM).

*Passer montanus*: (Ujung Pandang in South). The spread of the introduced Tree Sparrow around Sulawesi is to be expected and it is now known from Menado in North Sulawesi (CJE) and Donggala, the port of Palu, in Central Sulawesi (DAH).

*Lonchura punctulata*: (Central, South). The Spotted Munia is reported to be widespread in North Sulawesi (JM).

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- Address: C. J. Escott, 3311 Ortona Street, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7M 3R7, Canada.  
D. A. Holmes, Hunting Technical Services Ltd., Elstree Way, Borehamwood, Herts, UK.

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## Great Shearwater *Puffinus gravis* new to Mexico

by J. S. Ash and G. E. Watson

Received 26 November 1979

One of us (J.S.A.) found an entire, recently dead, shearwater, on the tide-line at Tulum (20° 13' N, 87° 28' W), on the east coast of Yucatan, Mexico, on 25 July 1978. As it was thought to be a Great Shearwater *Puffinus gravis*, a species previously unrecorded from Mexico, its head and a wing and leg were sent to the Smithsonian Institution. Examination by G.E.W. confirmed its identification on the basis of underwing pattern, bill size and colour, and the foot's proportions and colour.

The specimen (USNM 571206) consists of a skull, including the bill sheath and some skin and feathering together with 4 cervical vertebrae, a fully feathered left wing with the humerus broken just below the head, and a right foot with the lower end of the tibio-tarsus. The bill is entirely dark grey, the foot is creamy white with some dusky markings on the outer sides of the tarsus and toes. Although the outer two primaries are slightly beach worn, the other primaries are very fresh, indicating a bird of the year. All the measurements are small, suggesting a female (wing 311.5, exposed culmen 44, culmen from skull 54, skull length with bill sheath 96, skull width 31.5, tarsus 57.7, middle toe 63.2 mm).

In May the northward migration of juvenile Great Shearwaters begins from the breeding ground in the Tristan da Cunha group of islands in the middle of the south Atlantic Ocean (Voous & Wattel 1963). In the Atlantic, birds generally follow a westerly route northward around the horn of Brazil (Metcalf 1966) and cross the tropics rapidly, passing offshore along the coasts of the Guyanas (Mees 1976), Trinidad (Collins & Tikasingh 1974) and outer Lesser Antilles (Gibson, unpublished observations May and June 1965) on their way to winter quarters off the east coast of the United States and southern Canada. There are only 3 reliable records for the Caribbean (Gibson *in* Bond 1966, Phelps 1972) and few for the northern Gulf of Mexico. The latter, which extend west to Galveston, Texas, are summarized by Imhof (1977), supplemented by Arnold (1975) and Buhrman & Hopkins (1978). Many of these are autumn or winter records rather than northward migrants in May or June.

Many of the distributional records of this species are based on beach kills (Watson 1970, Mees 1976), as in this case, which is the first record of a Great Shearwater from anywhere in Mexico. It is only recently, as more observers have made trips offshore, that many migrants have been observed moving at sea.

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- Address: Dr. J. S. Ash and Dr. G. E. Watson, Division of Birds, National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 20560, U.S.A.